TRACHINGS OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Advise from Director Haranday of the New York Sectorical Sectory for the Benefit of Belstern Who May Se to Cuba.-Value of the mest-Real Bauger to Monith Not Great. Director William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoolegical Society has prepared for the use of soldiers who may go to Cuba some sugrestions as to the preservation of health. He spent nearly five years in the tropics, travelling

in the jungles of Cuba, South America, India, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. During all this time, in which he was exposed to all the dangers to health possible in tropical campaignhe suffered from nothing more than a few slight attacks of jungle fever in India. sublication of the suggestions is the result of an Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia University to place in the hands of American soldiers who may go to Cuba information which if acted mpon cannot fail to be of benefit to them. These are his suggestions:

It is a mistake to suppose that the climate of

Ouba is certain to preve particularly unhealthful to our troops. Even in our own country mel spidemic diseases as ismallpox and yellow great apidemic diseases as ismanipox any vision fever can and do break out and commit ravages until checked and controlled. If properly equipped and provisioned, any man of sound constitution and temperate habits should be able to go through a year's hard campaigning in Cube without any more serious illness, barring the opidemics, than fever and ague and diarrhora. The soldier who is properly coulpperhora.

in Cube without any more serious illness, barring the opidemics, than fever and ague and diarrhoza. The solder who is properly equipped should go confidently expecting to preserve his basith. The man who is constantly expecting to become ill, and when ill believes that he is gening to die, is always the one most liable to actack. A determination not to become ill is half the battle. The rest is mere setall.

New Conditions to Be Met.—Every soldier, and particularly every officer, who sets foot in Ouba must continually remember that in that eliments, particularly in the rainy season, the conditions to be met are totally different from these that estain in the United States. Yet with preper equipment and food the soldier can act only survive, but he can maintain his health in fighting condition. The needs of the soldier who goes to Cuba have aiready been polated out, and there is reason to expect and believe that the requirements of the new conditions will be properly met. If the Government proves a goed provider, the individual soldier must do the rest.

Avaid Sleaning on the Ground.—The attention

will be properly met. If the Government proves a good provider, the individual soldier must do the rest.

Avaid Sleeping on the Ground.—The attention of officers is particularly invited to the fact that, next te drinking stagmant water, the samest way he acquire fever in a tropical jungle is by sleeping on the ground. This is for the very simple reason that the maisrious exhalations from the surface, from stagmant water and decaying vegetation, are densest and most dangerous at the surface of the ground. To meet this condition the writer has never (save once) gone into the tropics without a hammock, and it was by sleeping on the ground from the lack of a hammock that he ecquired in India his only case of jungle fever.

ing on the ground from the lack of a hammock that he acquired in India his only case of junglo fever.

The Hammock.—The War Department has been strongly advised to provide hammocks for the use of our army in Cuba, and their priceless value in the avoidance of malarial fevers is now urged upen the attention both of officers and men. Where transportation is abundant, canwas hammocks are excellent, but on the march their weight, and bulk are serious obstacles to their use. In an active campaign it is to be hoped that every infantryman will be provided with a hammock made of linen twine, so strong that it will carry the largest man, so obspace that when rolled up it can be carried in the inside breast pooks of a dress coat. The package it makes is 10 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter.

Officers should see to it that their men are fully familiarised with the very simple facts which, when observed, make of the hammock (1) a means of keeping dry at night in wet weather, (3) the only means by which it is possible for a campaigner to escape nocquires, and above all, (4) the only means by which it is possible for a campaigner to eachy manule upon the carth. As a bed for a sick man in a hot climate, there is absolutely none other so osel and so restful as the hammock. It also furnishes the carter of all appliances for carrying a sick or wounded man. In using the hammock is shed for the

is absolutely none other so cool and so restful as the hammsock. It also furnishes the easiest of all appliances for carrying a sick or wounded man. In using the hammock it should not be stretched too tightly. When hung properly, the sleeper can lie upon his back, in a comfortable curve, and if he wishes to lie perfectly straight, upon side or back, he can easily do so, tying diagonally across the hammock, i. c., head at the upper right corner and fect at the lewer left corner.

at the upper right corner and feet at the lawer left corner.

Hammook Supports.—The only difficulty about the use of the hammock by an army is in regard to its supports, and this ene difficulty is not half se serious as it may seem. With a supply of hammocks available, American soldiers who have not sufficient "gunpiten" to find or to provide supports for them are not fit to send to Cuba to make war. With an article so vitally important to the health of the soldiers as is a good sammock, properly hung, the question of supports—whether it be trees, light wooden tripeds, or stakes of metal pige or of wood—is one which must be settled for each body of troops, according to the conditions to be met. In garrison or in permanent camp it is a simple matter. On the march, through tree-less country, something of wood, light enough to transport, must be previded. It is fair to assume that in all the thousands of American soldiers who will land in Cuba, there will be very few so lacking in ingenuity and resources that they will seep on the ground because they can mether find nor make supports for their hammocks.

The Mosquito Shirt.—Where mosquitees are pleatiful many persons are so easily annoyed by them that without protection at night their

mocks:

The Mosquito Shirt.—Where mosquitoes are pleatiful many persons are so easily annoyed by them that without protection at night their sleep is so broken and their nerves so irritated as to start them on the road to fever. In Outs ordinary mosquito netting is of little use, for its large meshes perint the free entrance of sand flies and snats, which are quite as bad as mesquitoes. The most perfect protection for a field campaigner'is the mosquito shirt, in commen use in some portions of Seuth America, but elsewhere almost unknown and unappreciated. It is very easily made, and the fully materials required are about ten to twelve yards of casese cloth, or any other thin cloth or fine mesquits notting, about twelve feet of steut cord, a dozen tiny brass rings (but cleth leons will serve), and a needle snd thread. The hammock swings within this ministure tent. The occupant enters through the large epening at the bestom, takes his position in the hammock, pulls tight the drawstring, and at once is perfectly protected from all insects. Not emly that, but this ministure tent is also said to afford considerable protection against the malaria present in the atmosphere. To one who has never made nor seen a mosquite shirt, it may seem, as to bulk, weight and cost, a formidable affair, but in neither respect is it anything of the sert. With a model and the materials, every solder could make one for himself, and after a few nights with minaquitees would be very glad to do so.

Probection from Rain.—Next to sleeping on the ground and drinking had water without first bedling it, the most fruitful seurce of malaria in the tropics is sleeping in the rain, or in two clothing. The attention of officers and men is particularly invited to the following axism:

There is no serious danger to the bealth of a

axiem:
There is no serious danger to the health of a

ing when he halts, and have a shelter while he slegs.

Experience has proven that so long as a water-scaked man is moving, his wet clothing will bring him no real harm; but rest or sleep in water-scaked garmeuts induces an excess of relaxation which the average constitution cannot long successfully counteract. Therefore, whenever it is possible to do se, change to dry clothing as soon as pessible at the end of the day's exertion. A careful observance of this rule will be found of immense benefit in warding off fever and agree.

In order that the above precaution may be observed, every soldier ordered to march should carry one complete change of clething, even though the extra suit should censis of nothing more than a light shift and trousers to wear in c.mp and while sleeping. This suit should be kept dry on the march by wrapping it in the rubber blanket which will form an important festure in the equipment of every soldier.

The Rais Sheet.—In the tropics, the only shel-

dier.

The Rain Sheet.—In the tropics, the only shelter necessary in a temporary camp is a roef, the sides of which should come within about four feet of the earth. The weight of water-proof canvas is necessarily considerable, and in active operations this will often prove impossible to carry. To meet some of the requirements of our army in Guba, it might be supplied with rain sheets, of several sizes, to shelter either two, four, sight, or sixteen men. The rafm sheet, in common use by tropical explorers, is micrely a square of strong muslin, of any given size, made like a tent fly, and soaked in linesed oil and paraffin, to render it impervious to water, without becoming sticky. A good pack mute can carry enough rain sheets to shelter a number of men, and they are much better for sheltering men in hammocks than any save very large tents. The Rain Sheet.-In the tropics, the only shel-

number of men, and they are much better for abettering men in hammooks than any save very large teats.

The Rubber Blanket.—Whenever for any reason the soldier finds himself without a rain sheet or other roof to shelter him, he can secure very fair protection by hanging his robber blanket tentwise over his nammock. If his hammook is provided with a meaquite shirt, the cord on which the latter is suspended between the supports of the hammook forms a ready ridgepole for the rain-proof blanket. In a timbered country, where small trees formlah ready means or henging hammooks, the soldier who is equipped with hammooks and meaquite shirt can, in affect minutes, or less have ready for use a most reasful bed—above the mud and water and the worst of the malaria—a perfect protection; from the meaquitees and a roof to shelter bim from the rain.

The Hat—If our soldiers are sent to Cuba wearing ordinary folf hate, or closs-fitting straw hats, there is danger that cases of sunstrate will be aumerous. With a majority of our volunteers coming from offices and factories, solden exceptions in the sun at middey is sunsmer, they will need the best protection for their

heads that can be produced. The ideal hat for the tropics is the pith helmas (made from the pith of the sela treet), with the whole body of the hat kept away from direct contact with the head by means of a awast hand which is attached to the body of the hat through four or more pieces of cork. The air circulates freely around in helmad of the wearer, and passes out of a shielded hole in the top. In addition to all this, the pack part of the helmat comes low enough to protect the most valuerable spotthe back of the neck.

It is probable that a large supply of pith helmets could not be secured on short notice. The next seat thing would be cork holmets of the same ahaps, with the same sort of ventilated sweat band and a hele in the top. The cloth cover sheald be painted leaden gray, because white would be too complemous.

Food and Drink.—In reality the hygienle principles which premote the preservation of health in the trovice are few and simple. It is a mistake to burden the sudder or traveller with unnecessary rules, or rules which it is interiging in the briefest manner the rules of hygiene which have carried me safely through some very malarious portions of the tropics.

Reep the bewels open, at all hazards.

Whenever possible, held drinking water; but there is not the tropics.

As previously stated, remove wet clothing as soon as practicable or washing or bathing purposes.

As previously stated, remove wet clothing as soon as practicable after going into camp. Sleep at least two feet above the ground.

Be strictly temperate in everything, except marching and fighting.

Drink no whiskey or brandy, save when in need of a stimulant after extraordinary exertion, experient, and relaxation, or when really ill. To a man who does not use whiskey as a beverage, it is a mest valuable modicine, especially in connection with disorders of the stomach and bowels.

cially in connection with disorders of the stomach and bowels.

A great protection against diarrhoss is a fiannel bandsare to be wern around the waist.

Never overload the stomach with any kind of feed, especially meat.

Never-eat any unripe fruit. Ripe fruits, caten in moderation, are not only not injurious, but are decidedly beneficial, in all portions of the tropics. Of all fruits, there is none more harmless than the banana, and is the tropics none other so nutritious and beneficial to man.

A well man absuld not take modicine to ward off disease. Even the best of tropical medicines, quinine, wears itself out if taken teo frequently, and its use should be confined to sick men.

MRS. H. B. DURYEA INJURED.

Thrown from Her Pony and Dragged by the

HEMPSTEAD, L. L. May 21,-Mrs. Herman B Duryea of New York, who frequently rides with the Meadowbreek Hunt, was thrown from her pony yesterday afteraoon while riding acres the Hempstead Plains with her husband and a friend. Within a short distance of Camp Black the

pony shied violently at a piece of paper that was blowing across the plains from the camp. Mrs. Durren was unscated and as she fell to the ground her foot caught in the stirrup, and she was dragged some distance before the pony was caught by Mr. Duryes after a furious race. She prosably saved her life by reaching up and clinging to the stirrup strap, but she re ceived a hoef blow in the face, and was other wise cut and bruised.

Mr. Duryea hurried to Camp Black, where he obtained a back, in which Mrs. Duryea was placed and taken to her country home, the Casis, at Westbury. Several doctors were summone from the different villages. She had greatly improved to-night and within a few weeks will b able to be in the saddle again.

EOLA'S NEW TRIAL.

It Will Open Te-Morrow and Labort Will Again Defend Him. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

PARIS, May 21.-The new trial of M. Zola will open at Versailles on Monday. Everybody is still in the dark as regards the procedure to be followed, M. Labori. who defended M. Zola at the prewions trial, is expected to again appear for him and to raise the question of the citation of Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, whose defence by M. Zola brought about the latter's prosecution.

The authorities have taken care to dampen

public interest in the matter by fixing the trial for the day after the taking of second ballots for members of the Chamber of Deputies, and on the same day that the Carrara murder trial will take place at the Paris Assizes.

ELONDIKE RAILBOAD CONTRACTS. Orders Given for Materials to Build a Read Through the White Pass.

TACOMA, May 21 .- E. C. Hawkins of Denver representing the White Pass Railway Company, composed of American and British capitalists to-day awarded contracts aggregating \$1,000, 000 for the construction of forty miles of railroad across the White Pass, Alaska, from Skagway to Lake Bennett.

An order for rails goes to the Illinois Steel Company, with instructions to ship 6,000 tons at ence. The Pullman Car Cempany received an order for thirty-five cars and three engines at Skagway immediately. An immense amount of ties and material for bridges, round house, and stations has been ordered of C. M. Ferbes of Trinidad Col.

The construction work is to be done by the Pacific Contract Company, a branch of the White Pass Railway Company. Within two weeks the shipment of material to Alaska will begin. The company intends to have its road completed by fall, a year shead of the railroad from Stikine River to Testin Lake.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT. There Are Two Ways of Getting at It When

Every boy knows the three eyes to be found in one end of a coccanut, and many a boy has bored these eyes out, or one or two of them, with the small blade of a pocket knife so as to got at the milk in the coccanut, which he has then drained out into a cup or drunk direct from the cocoanut itself. But there is a more fascinating way still of getting at the milk in the coceanut. By this other method the ecocoanut is opened at the other end from the eyes. The cocoanut is struck all account cantil a struck all account and remethod the expensions.

about where the Arcte circle would see on a globe.

A continual gentle tapping will finally crack the shell of the nut all around; not in a line exactly on the circle perhaps, but pretty near to it. Bemedimes it cracks shell and meat of the nut, teo, so that both can be lifted off together; sometimes it cracks out only a shell can at the top, which is lifted off, and the cap of meat underneath is then cut out around with a knife.

And then there you are with the white-lined cocoanut cup to drink from.

Old Mrs. Frazer Tries in Valu to Escape-Fire-

A fire occurred last night in the three-story frame building at 116 Duffield street in Brook lyn. The occupants of the top floor included John Savage, his wife, and their three children and Mary L. Frazer, 60 years old, the widowed mother of Mrs. Savage. The latter was the only member of the household in the rooms at the time, Savage and his wife being at neighbor's house and the three children playing

neighbor's house and the three children playing in the street. Mrs. Frazer tried to make her escape but was overcome by the smoke when she had reached the secand landing, and she died before the firemen could reach hor.

Engine Company No. 5 was the first to arrive at the first, and Foreman Frank Duffy, hearing that aw _an was still in the house, tried to reach her by jumping from an extension in the rear to the second story window. He slipped and, falling to the ground, sustained a compound fracture of the risk and a dislocation of the shoulder. He was taken to his home in Chief Dale's wagon.

ENGINEERS WON'T JOIN.

The Federation Cinuse Voted Bown at the

Convention of the Brotherhood. Sr. Louis, May 21.-That Chief Arthur still retains his grip on the Brotherhood of Lecemotive Engineers was clearly shown to-day when tive Engineers was clearly shown to-day when that body, by a vote of 200 to 205, refused to adopt the federation clause. It required a two-thirds vote to carry the resolution. Since the convention was opened there has been but little discussed except the question of federation. The clause before the meeting pro-vised for the merging of the bretiserhood with the other train later organizations.

WASHINGTON, May 21,-Frank Firer, a well known business man and manager for the banking firm of Schneider & Co., the largest of the kind in the city, disappeared from the city today, isaying a note indicating an intent to commit suicide. BARBARY COAST PIRATES

OUR SCRAPS WITH THEM BARLY IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Our Tributes to Thom Until We Secamo Tired of That Sert of Thing-The Assumption of the Bey of Algiers-Becatur's Baring Haploit.

From the Youth's Companion. The Barbary pirates had been the scourge of he Mediterranean commerce for many years before the thirteen colonies because the United States. Issuing from their well-fortified harbors in galleys or cruisers, they attacked indiscriminately the merchantmen of peaceful nations, confiscated their cargoes, and sent the crews into slavery unless tribute or ransom was forth-coming. Even the British paid tribute regularly to these inselent pirates, who gladly saw in ships under our new flag another sail on the commercial herison. It meant to them a new set of victims or a new tributary. In 1785 they seized two American ships and threw their rows of twenty-and psonie into slavery. By this time the piratical rights of the Barbary States were so generally admitted that Congress thought it no shame to ransom the prisoners fo 880,000. Instead of resenting the outrage by an instant declaration of war, the expediency of following the example of the great European powers and paying tribute against further mo estation was acknowledged.

Much meat, however, made the Mussulman Crosars feel greater than ever, and as our com-merce expanded their demands became more exorbitant and peremptery. The year 1798 actually beheld the fine frigate Crescent salling from Boston barbor as a United States present to the Dev of Algiers, "as compensation for not fulfilling our treaty obligations," i. e., for not paying tribute "in proper time." The Crescent was loaded with gifts for the Dey, and her value at salling was estimated at \$300,000. Seeing the Dey get so much out of us the rulers of the other Barbary States naturally wanted more The Pasha of Tripoll and the Bey of Tunis be came extremely exorbitant in their demands. and as these were not satisfied quickly enough to suit their august malesties, the American flagstaff was cut down, and war declared in Tripoli on April 15, 1801.

Provious to this, in the year 1800, Capt. Bainbridge, in the sloop-of-war George Washington, had entered the harbor of Algiers and anohored under the batteries for the purpose of paying the annual tribute to the Dey. After the tribute had been landed the Dey requested that the vesset be placed at his disposal, as he wished to use her for the conveyance of envoys and presents to the Bultan of Turkey. Bainbridge at first refused this request, but the Dey threatened to blow his ship out of the water if denial were persisted in, and as the American Consul advised the Captain that war would follow further refusal, Bainbridge felt it his duty to acquiesce. The argument of the Dey, who must have been a highly original and humorous old gentleman,

was that the Americans paid him tribute, and therefore became his slaves. Therefore he had a right to give orders te the commanders of their ships of war. And this from an under officer of the Sultan to give orders to the sultan to the sail on the Dey's errand he demanded that the American flag at the peak give way to the Alaryian colors, but was kind enough to allow the United States ensign the befown at the fire as a great concession. As the ship was under the grown of the Missellsans batteries, this last indignity had to be submitted to, and thus the American sloop-of-war George Washimton sailed from the harbor of Algiers by order of the Dey of Algiers and under the Algerian colored. On her return from her mission further commander, who had a most humiliating tale for the ears of the American Covernment when his ship came home in the summer of 1801.

Before she arrived, a squadron of three frigatos, the President, Fhiladelphis and Essex, and one schooner, the Entprise, were ordered to the Mediterranean under the command of Capt. Richard Daie. They sailed an the 20th of May, 1801, not knewing of Tripol's doclaration of war. But an outbreak from the Barbary States had been feered and Daie was to pay years and sond them had been a submitted to the Mediterranean under two corsairs of Tripol's were found. Their being stationed in the straits was a supicious indeed, and the Philadelphia watched them so closely that they were unable to got to sea, and finally were compelled to disembark their orews and send them to the south coast in small boats. The President and the Esterprise now made sail for Alever, and shortly after the appearance of these two formidable wasses off the Day's deminions were the Yangkee Commedore that his previous actions and ultrennees ind been entirely misunderstood; that, he had behaved throughout, in the met philadelphia watched the survey of seniors and portal material process of the pays of the first and the Eutoprise had been criming of Malical and south of the first and the Eutoprise ha

handfuls of sand and nebbles into the air, expecting the wind to carry them into the Americans' eyes.

On the night of the 21st of June, while the John Adams, the Adams, and the Enterprise—the last vessel now being commanded by Capt. Isaac Hull, of undying fame—were watching the barbor, various mangeuves of the enemy led the senior Captain. John Rodgers—another great naval name—to believe that an effort would be made to run the blockade that night. The ships were statioused accordingly, and early the next merning a ship of twenty-two gaus, the largest Tripellian warship, was discovered making into a narrow inlet. She anobered so as to sweep the approaches with her broadside battery, and nine gunboats and a body of troops from the town soon appeared to aid in her defence. The John Adams and the Enterprise stood beliefly into the bay and opened fire at about 3 o'clock. After a cannonale of three-quarters of an hour the Turks began to immu overboard with shouts of terrer Enderly a dense cloud of smoke appeared over the ship, the main and mixton masts shot 150 feet up into the air, and the vessel exploded with a terrific concession.

On Sept. 12 Caut. Edward Preble arrived in

main and misson masts shot 150 feet up into the air, and the vessel exploded with a terrific concession.

On Sept. 12 Cant. Edward Prable arrived in the frigate Constitution to take command of the squadron. Soon after this the Philadelphia, while on blockading duty alone off Tripell, cought sight of one of the amony's corsalra, and following her among the dangerous and incharted shoals of the lecality. Fast hard and fast aground on a shoal only three miles from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city, Nine gunbants at once put out from the city. Nine gunbants at once put out from the city and spend for the under the Philadelphia is storn. Heing unable to return the fire and having valuity tried every expedient to float for his answers in the sand storn the puriod to surrender in order to save useless blockshed. So allo American prisoners were burried to the stown to be exhibited to the Pasha. Soon after, with the assistance of a strong mortacity wind and long haweers led astern, the Philadelphia was floated off by her captors and anchored new the term in such a position that her pewerful buttary commanded the enly deep channel, and, with the assistance of the ferts, made the harper almost impregnable.

Not long after als confinement as a prisoner, Capt. Sainbridge managed to open occanution.

Capt. Bainbridge managed to open occanution with Ceamondors written with Ceamondors Proble, who had agrived off Tripoli with the Constitution and Enterprise. In a letter written with leaded off to the fire, has suggested the destruction of the Philadelphis. He advised that a small soncome be filled with men led by detersined officers who should approach the Philadelphis at high, four her as if by accident, carry her by boaraing, and destroy her

to look like a peacetal seconant, sithough be held was filled with arms and combestibles.

The command of the desperate expedition was given to that hold and accomplished officer, fivet, Stephen Decanys, and on the afternoon of Feb. 9, 1803, the Mastice, accompanied by the aloop Siren, left Syraguse for Tripoli, the other vessels remaining at Syracuse to inil the censury into a same of safety. At this time Tripoll was defended by various batteries, which mounted 116 heavy gains, and were manned by 25,000 Mussulmans; by allestess gunboats, each mounting a 25-pounder in the sew and two brass howitzers in the quarters; by two raileys of 100 men each, two schooners of effect gains appear, one brig of ten guns of command are hisdelphia, all movered so as no command are hisdelphia, all movered to apparently expend destruction—steered the little Yankee keich, through the dark and stormy light of Feb. 16, while the Siren hay to off the harbor to cover her possible retreat. On she went through the lines of the enemy's vessels, and under the walls of his frowning fortreasse until at 10 o'clock at night she was within halling distance of the Fhiladelphia, when Decatur ordered his helramman to steer so as to foul her at the how.

The true character of the Mastico was not dissevered until she was fairly aloureded the Philadelphia, when the ory of "Amerikano" wee sounded, and the turkstruhed to the decade of Gleip priss. But they were too late for successful resistance. The Americano war of the first priss. But they were too late for successful resistance. The Americano had in the first priss of the manner of the heads of the decade of their priss. But they were too late for successful resistance. The history and the prism of the heads of the decade of their priss. But the war on the heads of th

Capt. John Rodgers.

On the 3d of June, 1804, the Pasha, many of his ships taken or sink, his fortifications battered, and the condition of his treasury growing critical, came to terms, and signed a treasty by which the American prisoners were to be ranseemed for a sum sufficient to pay for their expenses while in capsivity, and by which he renounced all claims for future tribute.

In the meantime the Bey of Tunis had become hostile in his expressions, and supposing that she Americans had their hands full with his Tripolitan neighbor, gave utterence to further arrogant and imperious demands. The answer to these was the appearance of Capt. Rodgers off Tunis with thirdean shins of war on the left of August, 1805. Redgers at once communicated with the American Consul, who informed the Bey that he had just Shirty-six hours in which to accept the terms of peace as preposed by the 1 American commands. The terrorized Bey promptly accessed to the demand, and Redgers had the henor of pegothating with him a treaty on more favorable terms than had sever been accorded to any other nasion.

These conflicts with the Barbary powers were not so serious as some other wars in which the country's prestige and influence, but in the bringing forward of such names as Hull, Decatur, Merris, Dale, Proble, Bainbridge, Somers, and Allen.

A New York Firm That Handles Haifa Million Almost half a million old bottles are hundled every day by a single firm in New York city. there are also hundreds of bottles used for catsup and other table sauces. The mineral waters furnish a large prepertion of the full number None of these bottles is washed or cleaned by the firm that collects them, but they must not be old and "gummy" or they will not be accepted. They are shipped all over this country. and a good many of them are sent back to Europe. Those reshipped across the water are mostly ginger ale bettles sent to Iresome beer or als bottles sent to England, and wine and liqueur bettles sent to France. Of course these are re-employed. The dealers here say that the French bettles are the best made. The English come next, the on board cars or in the collecting wagons. When wagon is loaded with cases of "empties" the driver puts a straw wrapper on each of the corseem as if this would be a very great protection.

ner bottles at the end of the wagon. It doesn't seem as if this would be a very great protection, but it does serve as a slight buffer in case of passing rubs and knecks.

The bottle shops of New York are not especially pleturesque, but in New Orleans there is one which has become noted. It is visited by most tourists, many of whom carry away some aquat, queer-shaped liqueur bottle by way of souvenir. The Bettle Man of Conti Street' owes his fame to Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, one of New Orleans's literary women. Mrs. Davis lives only a block or two from the baunt of the bottle man, over in the old Franch part of the city.

When Eugene Field visited there several years ago Mrs. Davis took him around to Conti atreet to see the bottle man were mutually deligated over the meeting. The sapp is a great high nort of shed, reaching from the street back 150 (set into the block. It is piled with stack on stack of crates full of empty wine bottles, while from the ceiling hang rows of dusty demijohas and jugs. There are shelves occupied by a medicy of quaint cordial bottles, bright green and hine, pot-belied, flat-sied, ewentric, freakish things. Field delighted in these shelves, and used to poke around in the dust and the shelows, hunting up now chapes, which he carried off to aid to the miscellaneous lot of stuff he shipped home from there. But there was one bottle with which he was especially delighted. It was a brilliant blue in color, with a very long, thin meck and a fat body, pressed into a four-sided shape. In the middle of one side was acadistanuped in the glass. Every visitor in Contintro to be side by the shipped home from the glass. Every visitor in Contintro to be sided by the ships and is permitted to gaze upon—or purchase—one of the Field bottles. After his rejurn to Chicago is permitted to gaze upon—or purchase—one of the Field bottles. After his return to Chicago Mrs. Davis wrete the poem, "The Bottle Man of Comi Street," and sent it to him. Field re-plied in his usual happy vein, and these auto-graph verses are among Mrs. Davis's treasures teclay.

GREAT NAVAL DISASTERS.

A list of the greatest naval disasters in which var vessels figured would include the fellowing: Edgar, English, blew up, 1711; all on board erished.

Namur, English, 1749; 330 lost. Prince George, English sloop, burned 1758; Royal George, English frigate, in 1782; lives

ost, over 600.

St. George and Defence, English frigates, 1811; nearly 2,000 lives lost. Meduso, French frigate, 1816; nearly 200 lost. Birkenkeus, English troopship, 1852; 454 lost, Albany, British aloop of war, 1853; 210 lost, lion board. Lasy Nugent, English troopship, 1854; 400 Eurydice, English training ship, 1878; 300

lest.
U. S. S. Onsida, 1870; 115 persons lost,
U. S. S. Onsida, 1870; 115 persons lost,
Captein, Engrish war vessel, 1870; nearly
every ens on boars perished.
U. S. S. fluron, 1877; 100 lives lest,
Gressor Kurfurst, German ironclad, 1878; U. S. S. Huron, 1977; Gressor Kurfurst, German ironclad, 1978; shout 800 lives lost.
Dotterel, English sloop of war, expleded 1881; 148 killed and drowned.
Victoria, English battleship, 1893; 400 lost.
Reina Regeate, Spanish warship, 1895; 420

Reina Regente, mpanish warship, 1895; 420 lost.
U. S. Maine, blown up 1898; 264 lives lost, England has been the unfertunate victim of the two greetest naval disasters on record. On Nov. 26, 1705, the Stirling Coatle, 70 guns; Mary, 79 guns; Norleumberland, 70 guns; Wagguard, 70 guns; York, 70 guns; Reselution, 60 guns, were all lost in the same storm and insuy hundreds parished. Again, in October, 1780, the Thunderer, 74 guns; Etriing, 64 guns; De Sance, 64 guns; Phanix, 44 guns; La Blasche, 32 guns; Laurel, 28 guns; Hark, 128 guns; Anfromeda, 28 guns; Searborough, 20 guns; Panelove, 24 guns; Chameleon, 14 guns; Endeaveur, 14 guns, and Victor, 10 guns, were less in the West Indies.

SOCIETY WEEK AT YALE.

COMING EVENTS THAT ABSORB THE

The Mysterious Omega Lambda Chi Celebration, the Perfermences of the Junior Rectetion and the Momentons Electrons of the Senters About to Take Place NEW HEVEN, May 21 .- The coming week is one of the most momentous of the college year. It is the week of the eventful " last Thursday in May," and of all the attendant undergraduate anxieties and triumphs, Everything occurs in the most informal and unofficial way. The members of the present junior class, for example, have received no intimation that at 5 o'clock on May 26, the selection of the fortyfive men deemed most worthy of the great social distinctions at Yale will be made. They simply assume it as a matter of course. In many years Yale has never known a last Thursday in May, when, promptly at 5 o'clock, a Bones man has not emerged from the temb-like structure on High street, quietly proceeded toward the campus, slapped a man upon the back, and told him to go to his room, This is the only reason why the whois college enticipates a similar event at 5 o'clock on the Thursday of the coming week. And it is not likely that they will be disappointed.

The last Thursday in May is only the culmina whole week is consecrated to the social system of Yale. The fun begins on Monday evening. To the average citizen there is nothing in the university performances so absolutely senseless as the annual celebration of Omega Lambda Chi. What is Omega Lambda Chi, any way? he is likely to ask as he watches the endless spiral of Yale men, shoulder to shoulder, as they whirl about the campus, performing all manner of strange evolutions. Probably not half the un dergraduates themselves, as they grow hoarse with singing the Omega Lambda Chi distich, could answer this question. There is a tradition that there was at one time a freshman society known as Omega Lambda Chi, electien to which was regarded by the ambitious preparatory school recruits as more or less of an honor. It is also believed that the meetings of this society were not of an order to improve the intellectual or moral status of its members, and that it was therefore, with several similar organizations, called upon to disperse. Ever since the dissolution, however, the whole university has annually done honor to its memory by an annual demonstration. The stu-deuts form in front of Osborn Hall, and, arm in arm, with the hop, skip and jump that consti tute the Omega Lambda Chi march, whirl around the campus to the constantly repeated refrain:

Cheire! Omega Lambda Chi; We meet to-night to celebrate The Omega Lambda Chi.

The procession is led by the senior class, and the whole academic body follows in the order of classes. The marchers stop before every building and give the Yale cheer. Excursions are requently made to the houses of popular pro fessors, who are saluted with the "Rah! rah! rah!" and compelled to make a speech. The whele student body then dances back to the campus and passes the rest of the evening in various ways-in building bonfires, in singing, n nagging the freshmen. The performance fre quently ends in an encounter between the two ower classes. There is no reason for it, of course, but it serves as a pleasant and perhaps apprepriate introduction to the more science events that are to follow.

The first of these occurs on Tuesday evening. There are now three junior societies participating in these selemnities, Alpha Delta Phi having been added to the list within a year or two. Alpha Delta, for sense time after its re-establishment in 1888, attempted the experiment of a university seeier, but gave it up in 1895 and joined the ranks of Psi U. and D. K. E. There has always been an understanding among these junior societies, though it is not quite so good now as hitherto. The members issue from their society hall promptly at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening and proceed, two by two, toward the members of the Psi U. They are all clad in long white gowns and white cowls, and, preceded by a calcium light, they enter the campus at the west end of Durfee. The song is the regulation Psi U. song, in which, among other things, they inform the public that: There are now three junior societies participat-

We don't give a damn for D. K. E. In Pai Upalien.

D. K. E. soon makes its appearance in answer to the challenge. The thirty members all wear rod govus and rod cowls, and are also preceded by a calcium light. Their chief aim is to outsing Psi U., in which purpose they are assisted by their rollicking song, against which the solemn chant of Psi U. maintains itself with difficulty. The duet is pregressing finely when another element is added to the discord. Alpha Delta Philanness through the same are transfer to the content of the same and the same and the release through the same are those through the same and the same and the same and the same are through the same are through the same and the same are through the same are same and the same are through the same are through the same are through the same are the appears through the narrow pass of Thermopy-ire, between Durfee and Battell chapel, in groen gowns and green cowls. The throats of the ninety young men are strained to their greatest capacity in their sttempt to outsing their rivals. It is not quality that counts in this contest, but quantify.

The campus by this time is illuminated by

It is not quanty that counts in this contest, but the campus by this time is illuminated by calcium lights and red fire, it is always crowded with young women and their chaperons. The elections that follow are of a purely perfunctory character. Every man to be notified formally of his election has been intermed of his good fortune in advance, so that there is no element of surprise. Those electes are expected to receve the members of their society and treat them in royal style. The rooms of the new members are all visited by the mouldsh profession and in ell of them there is a liberal supply of purch, beer, cigars, and the other conventional appurtuances of the funder society. The members held themselves liberally and fill their pockets with clarars and take a bottle of beer or so with them as they leave the room. The whole proceeding lasts for an hour or so.

The real fun in the junior societies is postponed until Friday night, when the initiation takes place. The candidates are led from their reoms with due selemuity and made to do any number of unpleasant and grotesque things. The initiation proper is held within the society walls, and is, of course, a sealed beek to the outside world. It is generally known, however, that the initiation formalities are closed with a play, the most slaborate thesirical attempt of the year. These junior seciety plays are assuming greater importance every year. They are generally the productions of the college men, and are staged and costumed with great claboration. Psi U. has manifested a keen increast in the revival of the old Envised considered and carefully prepares incoduction of Ben Jennons "Silent Woman." The initiation play is always preseded by a liberal feast, paris lish comedies, and recently surprised the undergraduate and faculty members by an elaborate and carefully prepared production of Ben Jenson's "Silent Woman." The initiation play is always preceded by a liberal feast, parts of which are utilized, if necessary, to express disapproval of what poes on on the stage. There is no more critical and merciless audience than that which gathers to witness a funior society play. It never hesitates to express its disapproval of each and every performer; and the strawberry shortcake and ice cream blocks are frequently used to pelt some unsatisfactory rules that the junior society meetings shall not last beyond midnight; but it is one of those pleasant traditions which the undergraduate thinks it just as well to isnore. The featities therefore are generally prolonged until daybreak. One of the time-innored customs is a baseball game between the representatives of Psi U and I) K.E. This is played at sunrise, and, though it is more or less difficult to determine the winner, it ferms an appropriate conclusion to the great junior society events of the year.

The senior sectety elections take place on

and, though it is more or less difficult to determine the winner, it ferms an appropriate conclusion to the great junior society events of the year.

The senior secrety elections take place on Thursday at 4 o'clock. They are, or course, much more serious affairs than the similar proceedings of the juniers. For the past few days all the exercious of the present junior class have been practically suspended. The class is more or less demoralized throughout the whole collegs year, but for a month preceding the cleations it is impossible to think of anything class. Even the present was excitement cannot replace the supreme undergraduate interest in the clockions. There is no other topic of conversation on the fence but the possible choices of these three societies. There is always an element of surprise. There never was a year since the institution of these societies, when an "absolutely sure" man did not fail of an election unibe replaced by some student to when the college had hardly given a thought. There are the meaning tumers of piedges and offers and refusals this year, but it is as difficult as ever to find any tangible basis for them. The betting, slways a feature of the elections, is a lively as ever. The man is still in evidence who can show you a list of fifteen men who were sure to go to Bence, and is willing to back his monthly allowance upon the securacy of the prognostication. The gentlessan of mysterious nodes and suppressed whispers, who knows of a surery that A has been approached by Wolf's licad and has decilined; that B can have an election to keys, but is holding off in hope of an effection for keys, but is holding off in hope of an effect from Bones, who has considered that C, hitherto mantoned as the only sure man for the last seclety, will set nothing at all, is as rempent as ever before. If pushed for his reasons for all these inside views he may inform one that Smith, a prominant Bones man, has been known to bow to Jones of the junior class with greater friendliness than ever before, and th

To the Volunteers:

Any Volunteer who has an account with us for Furniture, Carpets, etc., can obtain an extension of time for the making of payments. Write full particulars to

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS, CHATHAM SOUARE, NEW YORK.

SOME OF THE IDIOSTNCRASIES. Things That Aurses Have to Put Up With in

Following Their Calling. Few callings seem more attractive and remunarative to the average well-educated young woman than that of the trained nurse. It was, then, with some surprise that a SUN reporter heard one exclaim impatiently: "Will this nurse fad never stop ?" as she tossed a news

paper aside. "What is the matter I" the reporter asked. "Now," said the trained nurse, "I have noth ing to say against the beauties of my profession -that is as each one views it. 'Handsome is that handsome does, as good old Dr. Primrose said. It's the rewards I want to talk about Every girl who did not know what else to do with herself previous to the haleyon marriage epoch used to slide into school teaching. We all know the result-poor teachers and poorer teaching. But nowadays she tackles the trained nurse profession as offering a higher salary and an enviable chance at masculine companionship while learning it. Result, about the same as with the uninspired school ma'ams. I wish some of those contemplating entering my profession knew the truth in the matter; then perhaps they would not be so eager to enter it. Just let then listen to me. "My first experience on returning home after

graduating from college was to find my father lying and his affairs in a very bad condition It became evident that I would have to look out for myself very soon, and my thoughts were turned into the channels of professional nursing by the young woman who was attending my father. She was a splendid type of the professional nurse, as she should be, and I could not but think that a profession followed by so rare a type of womanhood was good enough for the sister of a Bishop and the piece of an Archbishop. My father died, and I entered as probationer at St. Joseph's Hospital, in St. Paul, Minn. I loved my work, and found my \$10 a month a fair enough recompense for my time and the somewhat qualified pleasmy time and the somewhat qualified pleasure of my duties. But after my three years hard work, when I was fitted to do for myself. I found that \$25 a month was all I could expect as a regular trained nurse in any hospital, board and lodging being, of course, thrown in. As a superintendent I might get \$800 to \$1,000 a year, but there was no blessed mean. I thought the West might prove an exception, and, having friends in New York, came East, where I took charge of the operating room in a hospital. What did I get there? I wenty-fire dollars a month, as before. Then you must remember the arduous duties, long hours, lack of society, rigid discipline and rotation to night nursing.

nursing.

"I decided to leave hospital nursing, and I have worked on private assignments ever since—when I could get them. You get \$25 to \$35 a week, the latter if the case be contagious, are treated as a lady, and have every consideration, if you don't mind idiosyncrasies. There is the idiosyncrasy which forgets to pay you and the doctor until the person gets sick again. Then there is the idiosyncrasy possessed by the lady who months ago showed me ber fine gown and hat, which cost hundreds, and soothingly assured me that her husband would pay me some day. She had paid me for a week when I left, keeping back \$10 of the sum her husband had given her for me, and then borrowing \$2 frem me to pay for the luncheon she invited me to. They are in Philadelphia now, and I have heard nothing more of the bill or the loan. Oh, that's not so unusual, either."

"And yos," broke in her chum, "then there is the idiosyncrasy of the old family physician, who refuses to recognize you—"

"And gives all his orders to the mother of the patient while you are responsible for their fulfilment," pursued the Bishop's sister hotly. "And the idiosyncrasy of the patient's wite, who woo't let you read, and you must groon bours with your hands in your lap doing sothing."

"And the idiosyncrasy of the household that drives away all the servants just as you arrive on the seene," chimed in the chum, "and you have the house to run and the patient to cook for."

"Oh, I never had that," said the Bishop's sister. "Wy doctor have only aristocratic cases. "I decided to leave hospital nursing, and I

"Oh, I never had that," said the Bishop's sis-er. "My doctors have only aristocratic cases. But the worst Idio "Syncrasy is that of fate, which only gives you work half the time," in a mournful chorus. "Which makes \$12.50 a week," said the newspaper woman, as she put a period to the story.

Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court died at his residence in Concord, N. H., yesteriny. He suffered a paralytic shock a few days ago, and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Waterford, V., in 1829. After graduating from Williams College at 20 howent to Bath, N. H., taught in the high school there, read law, and was admitted to the har in 1853. He was married the same year to Miss Julia R. Goodal, a former pupil. He was solicitor of Grafton county for ten years. He was the law partner of his son, Gwn. Philip Carpenter, now of New York city, from 1880 until his elevation to the bench. Justice Carpenter succeeded the late Justice Doe as Chief Justice of the Supreme bonch in Auril, 1896. He leaves a widow, one son, Gon. Carpenter, and three daughters, Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Hone Thomas of Orange, N. J., and Helen, who resides at home.

Sister Mary Samuel died at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., yesterday, She was Miss Josephine Waring of Georgetown before she entered the convent, and came of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland and the District of Columbia. She was a cousin of Archbishon Carroll, the first pretate of the Catholic Church in America, Her father was Mr. Thomas Waring, a large landed proprietor of Maryland, and one of her sisters, Mrs. Brooke, left her entire fortune to Archbishop Kendrick of Ballimore. Slater Mary Sumuel was born in Norway, a country seat belonging to her father, Aug. 22, 1820, and entered the Georgetown convent in 1841. She celebrated her golden jubilee of religiouslife in 1891. Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter of the New

Edward S. Worthington of the well-known

Edward S. Worthington of the well-known Chicago Board of Trade firm Norton & Worthington, died yeaserday in that city. For several months he had been a sufferer from tuber-culosis of the larnyx. He sought relief in California in vain. Gradually growing worse, he returned to Chicago a few weeks ago in a dying condition. He went to Chicago from New York in 1881, and, associating with J. Henry Norton, formed the firm of Norton & Worthington. He was a brother-in-law of Henry Clows, the New York banker. He was about 38 years old. He was a member of the Union, Chicago, Washington Park, and Chicago Golf Chus.

D. J. Coughian, a lawyer of this city, died yea-

was a member of the Union, Chicago, Washington Park, and Chicago Golf Clubs.

D. J. Coughlan, a lawyer of this city, died yesterday morning at the New York Hospital after a brief liness. Mr. Coughlan was educated at Philips Exeter Academy, Carnell University, and Harvest College. He was craduated from the Hervard Law school in 1894 and soon after came to this city and was admitted to the bar. He was 34 years old at the time of his death, on Monday morning.

Charles Bidle Harbert of New Brunswick, N. J., dier at Benver, Col. on Friday night of a lung discuss. He was bern June 4, 1857, at Old Strige, N. J. h. 1857, he was elected an Assemblyman and was recleiced the following year. In 1894 he was deeped at the following year. In 1894 he was decided to the Senate being the first Hepublican Senator elected in Meddlesex county in fourteen years. He was a lawyer.

Meditiesex county in fourteen years. He was a lawyer.

Detective Colville Smith of the Jersey City

JOTATAGS ABOUT TOBA.

A tecture on Christian Science, by Carol Norton of Boston, will be give at Mendelmechn field, 110 West Porticin street, on Wednes Layer, and Medelmechn field, 110 West Who shot homeoff through the right temple on the West Brive in Christian on May 10, died ye derday in Hossiach Hospital

James White, 61 respectively and residence unknown, who was rail over an Lory Science and residence unknown, who 1 years old, residence unknown, who have write trying to board a West terday from his injuries

Thomas L. Field of 122 West Forty-fifth effect was killed instantly restering afternoon by failing from a ladder while he was painting a shed on the new pler at the foot of West Eleventh street. His axull was fractured.

BURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Martman Was Thrown Out and Her Arm

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rothschild of 110 East 103d street and Mrs. Lena Hartman of 10 East Eighty-fifth street drove to Morris Park yester-

On the way home Mr. Rothschild got out of the carriage, and while he was away the horse became frightened and ran. On Webster avenue, near High Bridge road, the carriage was overnear High Bridge road, the carrings was over-turned and the two women were thrown out.

Mrs. Rothschild escaped uninjured, but Mrs.,
Hartman, who is 60 years old, received a frac-ture of the left arm. An ambulance was called from Fordham Hospital and Mrs. Hartman was taken home.

CRASHED INTO A BOARDING CAR Three Section Hands Killed and Stricen Hurt

Sr. Louis. May 21 .- A special train on the Vandalia Railroad carrying officers of the company on an inspection tour crashed into the boarding car of a work train at Cellinsville, Ill., to-day.

James Pope, William Montgomery, and John Craig, section hands, were killed. Sixteen other section hands in the boarding car were injured. No one on the special train was hurt. The work train had no orders to look out for the special.

Boxler at Brooklyn-Walsh Knocks Out Bold Jack Reid of Ireland was an easy mark for andy Walsh of Brooklyn at the Pelican A. C., Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, ast night. It was the formal opening of the organization, and the first boxing show which has

last night. It was the formal opening of the organization, and the first boxing show which has been held in that borough during the present administration. Popular prices provailed, and, as the card was an attractive one, the clubhouse was uncomfortably packed. Two preliminary bouts preceded the event of the evening.

Held and Walsh were in fine shaps. They were to have gone twenty rounds at 150 pounds. Walsh had orders to go in and rush it. He swung both right and left, and Reid followed suit. Both men are hard hitters, and each blow told. Walsh landed first on Reid's left cheek, cutting a deep gash, from which the blood flowed freely. The punch seemed to unnerve Reid. He rushed, but was siet with a stiff left on the jaw, which made him grocky. Another wallop on the same spot capsized him and Reid fell against the ropes. Walsh dropped his man again with a hard right and had the Irishman reeling. Walsh followed this up with swings of both hands, and finally knocked Reid out with a vicious right hook on the jaw.

The first bout of ten rounds at 110 pounds between Kid Brophy of Brooklyn and "Tut" Refliy of Greenpoint was a humaner. In the fifth round, when it was apparent that Brophy would collapse, the referce interfered and gave the verdict to Reilly. Tommy, Sullivan of Brooklyn and Jimmy Devers of New York next came together. This was also for ton rounds at 115 pounds. The bout was very interesting, both lads displaying a good knowledge of the manly art. The decision was a draw.

· Pennsy" May Send an Athlette Team to Eng-

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.-The University of Pennsylvania is making investigations preparatory to entering her crack athletic team in the

atory to entering her crack athlette team in the English national champlouships next fall. The authorities will neither confirm nor deny this fact, but a prominent A. A. U. official to-day stated that such was the fact.

The men will continue in training until after the intercollegiate champlouships at New York on next Friday and Saturday, and will then be kept in semi-training until they go away. The team has not been selected, but the members will undoubtedly include the winners at next week's meet, and the following are almost certain to go if they can get away: A. C. Kraenzlin, hurdles and broad jump; Percy Remington, broad jump; J. C. McCracken, shet putting and hammer throwing; J. D. Winsor, high jump; W. B. Fetterman, one-mile walk; Mechling, half-mile run; Alec Grant, one mile, and Tewksbury in the sprints.

Laws Tennie.

The score: Championship Doubles—Final Round—J. P. Peres and J. C. Davidson beat N. T. Wilson and F. P. Warand J. C. Davidson beat N. T. Wilson and F. P. War-field, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. Handicap Singles—Scmi-final Round—A. G. Wilson (acratch) beat W. C. Grant thaif 15), 8-8, 8-6, 6-3; C. R. Wilson (acratch) beat Dr. L. W. Glazebrook (owe half 15), 6-3, 6-4. Final Round—C. R. Wilson (scratch) beat A. G. Wilson (scratch), 3-6, 6-8, 7-6.

Five sweepstake events at clay targets were deided at the grounds of the Brooklyn Gun Club yesierday afternoon. The principal event was a handscap race for a silver cup, the compelition open only
to amateurs, the allowances to be added to the
actual series. Four ties for first place was the results
of the first shoot off and the race still remains in
doubt for the reason that darkness prevented Moore
and Smith shooting off the final ite. Fourteen of the
cracks of the club compeled. The winners in the
other events were Ld Banks, H. Money, J. S. S. Bemsen and T. Waters.

Where Yesterday's Fires Wore.

A.M.—1:00, 805 Seventh avenue, Rochard & Boman, damage slight; 5:00, 889 Greenwich street, Kapper hern Bros., damage \$25; 10:35, 63 Old Br damage slight; 10:45, Webster avenue and

"Remember the Maine!" 114TH REGIMENT. National Guard, N. Y.

NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Sin av. and 15th si. Pressect Beights.

BROOKLYN. N. Y. May 1898.

Having been assigned by the Commander in-Chief, at the request of Brig. Gen. James Eckeer, commanding 2d Brigade, N. G. N. Y. to organize a new regiment to be known as the 114th Regiment National Guard. N. Y. to replace the 14th Regiment National Guard. N. Y. to replace the 14th Regiment while in the United States service, the undersigned basestabilished headquarters at the Armory of the 14th Regiment, and will there give full information as to terms and conditions, and receive applications for enlistment delity between Stand 11 o'clock P. M.

Those substitute the states are substituted to the second state of the second

as to terms and conditions, and receive applications for cultistment daily between S and 11 octock P. M. until further socies.

Those scalining in this organization will have the first opportunity for volunteering for service in the United States Army should a second call be made by the President on this State for volunteers.

Any able-bodied poan of 18 and not over 50 years of age, of good character, who can read and write, and who is a ctizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, is qualified by law 46 cillst. A minor must have the written consent of his parent or goordian.

As it is the dealer of the authorities that the reserve organizations be placed on a war feeting without delay, no time will be lost in gesting the 11sth Hegin it into shape to mest effectively any demands which may be made upon it.

To this end the cooperation of all good citizens for requested.

EDWARD E. MERITGEN.

Assistant Adjurant-descript. 3. N. V.

Although collatment in the 11sth Regiment will not be restricted to any particular section of the city, its headquarters bring located in South Brooklyn, the understands while at as a committee to sid in the creament.

the undersigned will act as a committee to aid in the creationat;
TIMOTHY L. WOODBUFF, WM J. GAYNOR, W. GOODBICH, SILAS E. DUTCHER, EDWARD M. GROUT, GARLIES A. MOORE, ULLAN D. FAIRCHILD, STEPHEN J. GRISWOLD, HENRY E. AHELL, FRANCIS H. WILDON, LEONARD MOODY.



Blackheads, Liver spots, Holb. Tan. Freekies, Pimples, Eczenia treated at the JOHN H. WOODBURY Batture, 197 West 12d at., New York. Twenty-sigyears practical and successful experience. Send Selection of the Diseases. Consultation free.